TWO NEW COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS FROM ARIZONA

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Genus Euryptera

The genus *Euryptera* is distinctly American, ranging from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, through Central America, to as far north in the United States as Massachusetts. Up to the present there are twenty-six described species, of which four are recorded from the United States, the greatest development of the genus being in northern South America and Central America. A table to nineteen of the species, based on color alone, is offered by R. P. Belou in Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XLI, p. 339, 1897. An examination of the original descriptions of all the described species has convinced me that the species described below is new.

Euryptera cruenta Martin n. sp.

Form elongate, widest just before apex of elytra. Head black except at apex of clypeus and mouth parts which are testaceous, variously clouded with black; irregularly punctured and with semi-erect black hairs except a triangular space at base of clypeus which is impunctate. Behind the antennal insertion is a deep transverse depression which is more pronounced in this species, because of the greater development of the antennal process, than in any of our other native species. Antennæ black, extending to beyond the middle of elytra. Pronotum campanulate wider at base than long, dull sanguineous, closely punctate, with red depressed fine hairs. Scutellum black, closely punctate, with depressed black hairs. Elytra wider than pronotum just behind the base, and gradually widening to just before the apices which are separately rounded, with a distinct obtuse angle at outer side of curve, but lacking any distinct tooth such as is found at this position in *lateralis* Oliv. and many of the more tropical species. Elytra of the same color as the pronotum and with the same depressed red hairs but with smaller punctures and with three distinct costæ not as pronounced, however, as those in *huachucæ* Schffr. Underside of body black, shining, finely punctate, with black hairs which become yellow on the middle and hind coxæ; the first two joints of the abdomen more closely punctate than the last three. Length, 11 mm.; width just before apex of elytra, 4 mm.

Euryptera cruenta differs from any of our other native species in its color, vestiture, and the shape of the elytral apices.

It is nearest to *longipennis* Bates, but differs from that species in the color of the thorax, in the lack of any constriction of the sides of the elytra and in the possession of the angulation on the outer curve of the elytral apex.

Described from a single specimen taken by myself in Carr Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, while beating oak. Type, probably a female, No. 2976, in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Genus Ischnocerus

The genus *Ischnocerus* Schön, until now represented in our fauna by a single species (*infuscatus* Fabr.), is more extensively developed in the Mexican region from where the Biologia Centrali Americana lists no less than seven species. In Jordan's table [1] to these species the one described below runs directly to *infuscatus,* but is markedly different from that species.

Ischnocerus angulata Martin, n. sp.

Body piceous black, shining. Head and beak coarsely punctate; eyes oval and slightly more than one-half wider than long, distant from base of antenna by more than their major axis; front and beak to base of antennæ covered by chalky white recumbent hairs, a black spot extending from apex of thorax nearly to the eyes; antennæ ferruginous, except club which is black; male antennæ barely reaching to end of body when beak is vertical, those of the female extending to basal third of elytra. Thorax closely, coarsely, rugosely, punctate; disk with three longitudinal ridges, one, median, is separated from the lateral ones by a broad shallow sulcus; the space subtended by the summits of the lateral ridges and extending from base to apex in a shield-shaped design is covered in varying degrees of thickness by recumbent, chalky-white hairs. The remainder of the prothorax is covered with ferruginous, black and a few white hairs which present no regular pattern. Antebasal carina continuous throughout, extended backward at middle in a broad, nearly ninety degree, rounded angle which extends more than half the distance to base of elytra; behind this angular extension is another patch of white hairs extending to base of thorax. The portion of the prothorax behind the antebasal is rugose and shows no trace of a subbasal carina.

Elytra punctate-striate, the punctures coarse and shallow, shining, distinctly showing through the vestiture, which is recumbent. Vestiture of the sutural interspaces black with a mixture of white hairs. The remainder of the elytral vestiture is ferruginous, mixed with

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1 Biologia Centrali Americana, Vol. IV, pt. 6, p. 305, 1906.

white except for the third, fifth, seventh and ninth interspaces, which have a larger intermixture of black hairs. The third and fifth interspaces are decorated with irregular tufts of elevated black hairs roughly in pairs and more numerous behind the middle. In the postscutellar region the surface is elevated and has two black tufts.

Pygidium densely covered with chalky-white recumbent hairs. Underside of body coarsely widely punctate, thinly covered with white hairs which are more thickly placed laterally.

Legs ferruginous with a piceous band at middle of femora and behind the middle of tibiæ, darker at the joints. Thinly clothed with white and black hairs. Length, 9 mm.; width, 3 mm.

The above species may at once be recognized by the large angulate backward extension of the antebasal carina on the thorax. It differs from *infuscatus* by its smaller size, shorter male antennæ and more numerous elytral tufts of erect hairs, and by the more pronounced whiteness of the front and thoracic areas.

Described from two male and four female specimens taken by myself near Patagonia, Arizona, July 9, 1930, on the dead branches of a large willow tree; also three females taken by Mr. E. Gorton Linsley at the same time and under the same conditions.

Holotype, a male, and allotype, female, Nos. 2977, 2978, respectively, in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Paratypes in the above collection and that of Mr. E. Gorton Linsley.

The Norman R. Gunn Collection of Butterflies

Mrs. Joseph Gunn has presented to the California Academy of Sciences the collection of butterflies gotten together by her son, Norman R. Gunn, whose untimely death was noticed in the last number of this journal. There are 3300 specimens in this collection, a part of which are in papers and a part are spread for placement in Riker mounts. This makes a valuable addition to the Academy collection, including as it does a number of local races but poorly represented in the Academy series.—E. P. Van Duzee.

A Correction

Prof. Scullen has called my attention to an error on page 47 of Vol. VI of this journal (July 1929), where the reference for *Odynerus margaretellus* Rohwer should have read (Proc. U. S. Nat'l. Mus., XLIX, 242, 1915).—Editor.